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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/576,420	04/19/2006	Shunpei Yamazaki	740756-2955	9417
22204 7590 12/01/2009 NIXON PEABODY, LLP 401 9TH STREET, NW SUITE 900 WASHINGTON, DC 20004-2128			EXAMINER TRAN, TONY	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/576,420

Applicant(s)

YAMAZAKI ET AL.

Examiner

TONY TRAN

Art Unit

2894

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/07/09.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 19-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 25 and 35 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 19-24, 26-34, 36 and 37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. This application contains claims 25 and 35 drawn to an invention nonelected without traverse in the reply filed on 07/08/08. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. **35 U.S.C. 103 Conditions for patentability; non-obvious subject matter.**

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 19-24 and 36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arao et al., embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 (Patent No.: US 6639265 B2) (hereinafter Arao) in view of Japanese Patent (2003-318133) [machine's translation] filed in IDS on 04/19/06 (hereinafter '133) and further in view of Kobayashi et al (Pub. No.: US 2002/0006558 A1) (hereinafter Kobayashi).

wherein the interlayer insulating film (141) is interposed between the base film (102) and the pixel electrode (156),

wherein the projection [P] has a stacked structure (FIG. 11) including a plurality of conductors (FIG. 11);

However, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 does not disclose wherein each of the plurality of conductors is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (claim 1); wherein the projection has a tapered shape (claim 19).

Nevertheless, '133 does teach a light emitting element part (140a, [Drawing 23], page 34 of 47) wherein each of the plurality of conductors (142, 144, [0156]) is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (148, [0155]) (claim 1);

wherein the projection has a tapered shape (droplet discharging method, [0157]) (claim 19).

Therefore, since both Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 and '133 teach on the same endeavor. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further including wherein each of the plurality of conductors is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (claim 1); wherein the projection has a tapered shape (claim 19) in Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11, as taught by '133. One would have been motivate to make such a change to utilize the droplet discharging method ('133, [0156]-[0157]) and achieve predictable results.

Moreover, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 does not disclose a base film comprising a photo-catalyst formed over the substrate;

Nevertheless, Kobayashi does teach a base film (233a-d, FIG. 16, [0274]) comprising a photo-catalyst formed over the substrate (the transparent substrate 232).

Therefore, since both of Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 and Kobayashi teach on the liquid crystal display devices. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further including a base film comprising a photo-catalyst formed over the substrate in Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11, as taught by Kobayashi. One would have been motivate to make such a change to improve the visibility of the LCD (a viewer sees a different color on retina, Kobayashi, [0015]).

Regarding **Claim 20**, Kobayashi further teaches the liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a part of a surface of the base film (233a-d) has a hydrophilic property (hydrophilify the oils stains, [0281] & [0221]).

Regarding **Claim 21**, Kobayashi further teaches the liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the base film (233a-d) contains one selected from the group consisting of titanium oxide, strontium titanate, cadmium selenide, potassium tantalate, cadmium sulfide, zirconium oxide, niobium oxide, zinc oxide, iron oxide, tungsten oxide [0284].

Regarding **Claim 22**, Kobayashi further teaches wherein the base film is doped with a transition metal (doping with metal ions of chromium..., [0208]).

Regarding **Claim 23**, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 further discloses the liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of a gate electrode (114) of the thin film transistor (204) contains one selected from the group consisting of tungsten (col. 4, lines 25-34).

Regarding **Claim 24**, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 further discloses the liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the drain electrode,

the source electrode (224, 226), and the projection [P] contains one selected from the group consisting of aluminum (col. 11, lines 53-65).

In regards to **Claim 36**, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 differs from the invention by not showing wherein the plurality of conductors are formed from the same material. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to further including wherein the plurality of conductors are formed from the same material since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

4. **Claims 26-34 and 37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arao et al., embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 (Patent No.: US 6639265 B2) (hereinafter Arao) in view of Japanese Patent (2003-318133) [machine's translation] filed in IDS on 04/19/06 (hereinafter '133) and Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B and further in view of Kobayashi et al (Pub. No.: US 2002/0006558 A1) (hereinafter Kobayashi).

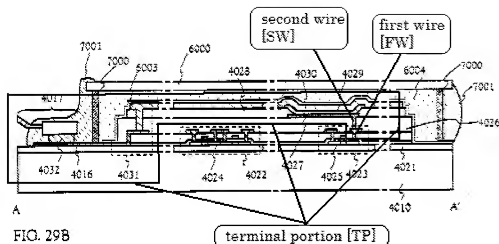


FIG. 29B

Regarding **Claims 26-27**, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 further discloses a liquid crystal display device comprising:

a pixel portion (251) comprising:

a base film (102) formed over a substrate (101);

a thin film transistor (204) formed over the base film (102);

a first projection (149/[P]) comprising a conductive material (col. 11, lines 53-62)

formed over at least one of a drain electrode and a source electrode (224 to 226) of the thin film transistor (204);

a interlayer insulating film (141) formed over the thin film transistor (204); and

a pixel electrode (156) connected to the projection [P];

wherein each of the first projection [P] has a stack structure (two layers stacked),
said first projection including a plurality of first conductors (two layers stacked);

wherein the interlayer insulating film (141) is interposed between the base film (102) and the pixel electrode (156),

However, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 does not disclose wherein each of the plurality of conductors is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (claim 26); wherein the projection has a tapered shape (claim 27).

Nevertheless, `133 does teach a light emitting element part (140a, [Drawing 23], page 34 of 47) wherein each of the plurality of conductors (142, 144, [0156]) is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (148, [0155]) (claim 26);

wherein the projection has a tapered shape (droplet discharging method, [0157]) (claim 27).

Therefore, since both Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 and `133 teach on the same endeavor. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further including wherein each of the plurality of conductors is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (claim 26); wherein the projection has a tapered shape (claim 27) in Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11, as taught by `133. One would have been motivate to make such a change to utilize the droplet discharging method (`133, [0156]-[0157]) and achieve predictable results.

Moreover, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 does not disclose a terminal portion comprising: the base film formed over the substrate; a first wiring formed over the base film; a first insulating film formed over the first wiring; a second wiring formed over the first insulating film; a second projection comprising a conductive material formed over the second wiring; a second insulating film formed over the second wiring; and a terminal electrode connected to the second projection, wherein each of the first projection and the second projection has a stacked structure.

Nevertheless, Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B does teach a terminal portion comprising:

the base film (4021, col. 34, lines 25-30) formed over the substrate (4010);
a first wiring ([FW], FIG. 29B [as shown above]) formed over the base film (4021);
a first insulating film (4026, col. 34, lines 30-35) formed over the first wiring [FW];
a second wiring [SW] formed over the first insulating film (4026);
a second projection (4029+4030, col. 34, lines 63-67) comprising a conductive material (cathode 4030) formed over the second wiring [SW];
a second insulating film (4028, col. 34, lines 35-40) formed over the second wiring [SW]; and
a terminal electrode (4017, col. 35, lines 10-15) connected (thru 4016) to the second projection (4029+4030), wherein each of the second projection has a stacked structure (4029 & 4030); said second projection including a plurality of second conductors; and
wherein each of the plurality of second conductors (4029 & 4030) is in direct contact with the insulating film (4028, col. 34, lines 35-40).

Therefore, since both of Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 and Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B teach on the liquid crystal display devices. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further including a terminal portion comprising: the base film formed over the substrate; a first wiring formed over the base film; a first insulating film formed over the first wiring; a second wiring formed over the first insulating film; a second projection comprising a conductive material formed over the second wiring; a second insulating film formed over the second wiring; and a terminal electrode connected to the second projection, wherein each of

the second projection has a stacked structure in Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11, as taught by Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B. One would have been motivate to make such a change to improve the visibility of the LCD.

Furthermore, after combining the three Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11, '133 and Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B would teach said first projection including a plurality of first conductors and said second projection including a plurality of second conductors; and

wherein each of the plurality of first conductors is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film and each of the plurality of second conductors is in direct contact with the second insulating film.

Additionally, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 and Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B do not disclose a base film comprising a photo-catalyst formed over the substrate;

Nevertheless, Kobayashi does teach a base film (233a-d, FIG. 16, [0274]) comprising a photo-catalyst formed over the substrate (the transparent substrate 232).

Therefore, since all four Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11, '133, Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B and Kobayashi teach on the liquid crystal display devices. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further including a base film comprising a photo-catalyst formed over the substrate in Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11, '133 and Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B, as taught by Kobayashi. One would have been motivate to make such a change to improve the visibility of the LCD (a viewer sees a different color on retina, Kobayashi, [0015]).

Regarding **Claim 28**, Kobayashi further teaches the liquid crystal display device according to claim 26, wherein a part of a surface of the base film (233a-d) has a hydrophilic property (hydrophilify the oils stains, [0281] & [0221]).

Regarding **Claim 29**, Kobayashi further teaches the liquid crystal display device according to claim 26, wherein the base film (233a-d) contains one selected from the group consisting of titanium oxide, strontium titanate, cadmium selenide, potassium tantalate, cadmium sulfide, zirconium oxide, niobium oxide, zinc oxide, iron oxide, tungsten oxide [0284].

Regarding **Claim 30**, Kobayashi further teaches wherein the base film is doped with a transition metal (doping with metal ions of chromium..., [0208]).

Regarding **Claim 31**, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 further discloses the liquid crystal display device according to claim 26, wherein at least one of a gate electrode (114) of the thin film transistor (204) contains one selected from the group consisting of tungsten (col. 4, lines 25-34).

Regarding **Claim 32**, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 further discloses the liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the drain electrode, the source electrode (224, 226), and the projection [P] contains one selected from the group consisting of aluminum (col. 11, lines 53-65).

Regarding **Claim 33**, Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B further discloses the liquid crystal display device according to claim 26, wherein a conductor (4030) is formed over the first wiring ([FW], FIG. 29B [as shown above]), and wherein the conductor 4030 is connected to the first wiring [FW] and the second wiring [SW].

Regarding **Claim 34**, Arao, embodiment 11, FIGS. 29A-29B further discloses the liquid crystal display device according to claim 33, wherein the conductor contains one selected from the group consisting of aluminum (col. 35, lines 1-10).

In regards to **Claim 37**, Arao, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 differs from the invention by not showing wherein the plurality of first conductors are formed from the same material. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to further including wherein the plurality of first conductors are formed from the same material since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicants' arguments, filed 10/07/09 with respect to claims 1 and 26 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regards to **Claims 1 and 26**, Applicant's respond: "However, as shown in paragraph [0156] of the machine translation of *JP '133*, item 142 is an electron hole transportation/pouring layer and item 144 is a luminous layer. *IIArao* and *JP '133* were combined, it would appear that in *Arao* a light emitting element rather than a source or drain wiring 144 would be formed between a thin film transistor 204 and a pixel electrode 156.

As seen in Drawings 18C-D of *JP '133* an electric conduction film 112 is interposed between insulating films 114, as delineated in the explanation of letters or numbers section. Consequently, even if it were proper to combine *Arao* and *JP '133*, which Applicants assert

that it is not, it would appear that in *Arao* a thin film transistor 204 would not be electrically connected to a pixel electrode 156. Thus, in combining the device of *JP '133* with the device of *Arao* would actually render *Arao's* device unworkable.”

Examiner respectfully disagrees because *Arao*, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 does teach wherein each of the plurality of conductors ([outer layer of the stack [P], FIG. 11, [as shown above]) in direct contact & inner conductive layer is indirect contact] in contact with the interlayer insulating film (141). And the main purpose of combining with '133 is the projection [P] is formed by DROPPLET DISCHARGE METHOD wherein when this method is used, it inherently teach wherein each of the plurality of layers (142, 144, [0156], note that this inherency characteristic are disclosed in Applicant' specification [the tapered shape which come from ONE conductive material 43 as shown in FIGS. 1C-1E]) is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (148, [0155]). And after the combining of *Arao*, embodiment 1, FIGS. 1-7 and 11 and '133 would teach wherein each of the plurality of conductors is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film (claim 1); wherein each of the plurality of first conductors is in direct contact with the interlayer insulating film and each of the plurality of second conductors is in direct contact with the second insulating film (claim 26).

Therefore, the examiner considers the above references are still read on the claims. For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

CONCLUSION

6. **“THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.”

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TONY TRAN whose telephone number is (571) 270-1749. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday: 7:30AM-5:00PM (E.S.T.).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Tony Tran/
Examiner, Art Unit 2894

/Kimberly D Nguyen/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2894